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Editorial Department.

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FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1906.

To know that which before us lies in daily life is the prime wisdom.

—Mitton.

Cost of Street Cleaning.

visitors next year, and it will be the worst advertisement this city ever had, if present conditions in the street department are allowed to continue.

Both of our evening contemporaries have joined vigorously in this crusade for health and comfort. We welcome their assistance to a cause for the betterment

Other cities are kept scrupulously clean and if Richmond is outrageously dirty it is not because cleanliness is impossi-

Merchants have their goods damaged annually, by the dust-storms from our streets; but damaged goods are a small consideration when compared with damaged throats and lungs. At present we are spending about \$74,000 a year on our street cleaning department. Is Richmond getting its money's worth?

If not, isn't it about time we changed

The President and Rebates.

It is understood that President Roose velt will to-day send to Congress a special message in connection with the report which Commissioner Garfield has prepared on the operation of the Standard Company will speak his mind plainly on the relationship that has existed be tween-that great corporation and tire railroads. Our Washington correspondent says that the peculiar method used by the Standard Oil in the development of its business have been possible only through the connivance and active aid of the railroads in the matter of granting preferences and rebates to the trusts as against independent oil producers.

volved in government regulation of railroad rates, but there is no doubt in the government has the right to prevent rebates and discriminations of every form, which tend to violate the great Amer special privilege to all. There Is ne such thing as equal opportunity in discriminate against one in favor of an-They have the power to bund up one at the expense of another, but dertake to do so they must be restrained

We talk of the tariff as a trust builder. and so it is; but not half so much so as railroad would be under the infamou rebate system. It is intolerable and the President cannot condemn it in terms too welcome any regulation of law that would Other roads are compelled to do likewise if they get their share of the traffic, much as this in behalf of the "good roads," in behalf of those who are disposed to do well, and he has also said that the laws should be made so strangent as to protect the good roads from evi corporation and also from the graft of the trusts. It is probable that his forthcoming message will lay additional emphasis on this phase of the question.

Witte's Outgoing. Count Witte's retirement from the Russian Premiership, so often mistakeniy an nounced, has come at last on the very eve of the convening of Douma. His so called resignation, which, however, can hardly be viewed as other than a vir bureaucratic influences which have all slong been aligned against him, have finally secured the ascendancy in the imperial administration. Goremykin, who succeeds him, is Witte's personal enemy and a reactionary to the extent of als somewhat limited strength. On the other hand, Dournoyo, a conspicuous representative of reactionary methods, is on unfriendly terms with Goremykin, and it is said that he will shortly be forced from

the cabinet.

Disappointed over Witte's failure to accomplish any brilliant and spectacular successes, many observers have characterized his work for Russia as an entrimmer and time-server. Nothing, we bejudgment. The hardships of the Premier's ning such that it would be difficult to tionist party that wanted to secure every thing, and to get it at once, and an oligarchy that wished to yield nothing, he is to be congratulated in that he made headway at all. Witte's task, as doubtless he, and certainly his self-constituted critics, have understood it, wa nothing less than to remake a country The best governmental systems are those,

it is impossible for any man, even under the most favorable circumstances, to de

liver a good system while one walls. If Witte, then, has appeared to his de tractors as moved by a desire to course with both the hare and the bounds, there has been an intelligible reason for his To accomplish anything for the Russian people it was absolutely necessary to keep the ear and confidence of the Czar; and a minister who calmly asked for the whole list of reforms hurralted for by the extremists, would instantly have lost his portfolio. Reforms mus come plecement, and Count Witte tool the sensible ground that it was far better to get something from the crown than to lose the opportunity of getting any-

hing at all. He came to the service of Russia when she had neither constitution nor national assembly, and he leaves her in posses sion of both. It is not unfair to add that the credit for both is largely his. Unquestionably, he is the biggest man in Russia to-day. Beyond doubt he re-mains, apart from the rising determination of the people themselves, the chie hope of the friends of Russian freedom. How his retirement will affect the immediate future it is impossible to prein that disturbed country just now, and we may even find Witte again in office before a great while has passed, though he himself has assured us of the improbability of this. It is, unhappily, quite conceivable that the government, relieved from his restraining influence, will now, exhibit its reactionary tendencies in some such step as an interference with constituted rights of the new National Assembly. If this should prove to be the case, it is hardly possible that further rioting and bloodshed can long be postponed.

Senator Daniel's Speech.

Senator Daniel, in his speech on the rallroad rate regulation bill, put himself on record as being in favor of national regulation of interstate commerce, but Senator Daniel is a lawyer, and he also went on record as being opposed to any neasure which would in any way violate the rights of railroad corporations to have "due process of law." "Every individual, whether human or

corporate," said he, "is entitled under hat principle to have his, her or its property protected in accordance the law of the land, made in accordance with constitutional authority." The senator argued that there were dif-

ferent classes of processes and rights h must be dealt with differently that the question of interstate trans portation in accordance with that pracby using the mechanism ordinarily relied upon, such as the Interstate Commerce courts of the findings of the commission he said that in his opinion it was wises: and best to provide for a judicial review or appeal. He expressed himself as being opposed to Mr. Balley's amendment prohibiting the inferior courts from suspend ing the findings of the Interstate Commerce Commission. He feared that to prohibit the granting of an interlocutory injunction would be construed as not in accordance with the constitutional requirement regarding the due process of said he, "could make a rate binding tha the courts could not interfere upon application, and if the courts could take jurisdiction, they could grant immediate relie if satisfied that wrong had been done." He declared that it was neither just equitable nor wise to deprive a carrier of the right of injunction and at the same time apply the provision imposing

a fine of \$5,000 a day. That is the position of The Times-Dispatch. In all our discussions of the many phases of this intricate question, we have insisted that Congress could not afford to adopt any measure which violated any fundamental principle of our jurisprudence. Even if it were constitutional, it would be a most dangerous departure for Congress to deny to the railroads or c'her corporations or citizens any remedy at law which has become a recognized right: for be sure that if such discrimination is begun against the railroads, it will not end there. "Revolutions never go backward."

Sop to the Farmer. Discussing the "free seed humbug," the

New York Tribune says:

New York Tribune says:

Some of the arguments made in favor of free seed distribution were notable for their extraordinary logic. For instance, Mr. Rikey, of Virginia, advocated free distribution because it enabled the farmer to compare the government seed with the seed he buys from the local merchant, thus giving him a line on the quality of the local merchant's stock. Whereity of the local merchant's stock. Where upon Mr. Sheppard, of Texas, a fellow

Democrat, inquired: "Why do you not send suits of clothes in order that they may compare the cloth-ing that they get from the government with the clothes they get elsewhere?" The Virginia statesman was embarrassed, but turned his corner with flying colors. This was the answer:

"I have never yet known anybody to desire an opinion as to whether a suit of clothes would cover his naketness or

But, if such a crisis ever arises in the Culpeper district of Virginia, we shall expect to find Mr. Rixey boldly advocating free government distribution of sample suits. If the government is to distribute free seed, why, in fact, should it not distribute free agricultural implements and free live stock? The farmer ought to have a chance to make comparisons all along the line.

Everybody knows that the "free seed

Everybody knows that the "free seed humbug" cannot be justified, but the farmers demand free seeds, and farmers wheat. They have been getting free seeds has now become a right, in the estimation position have been from the begin-) of the farmers. But do not blame the farmers. Who ever surrenders a privilege without a struggle?

Not in Richmond.

The headline writers of some news papers remote from Richmond are making it appear that a negro charged with criminal assault is confined in the Richmond jail, that there is great excitement among the people of this community,

and that there is danger of lynching. There is no negro in the Richmond

fall charged with criminal assault and no excitement here or threat of lynch-The crime to which the neadline writers refer was committed in King George county, many miles removed from Richmond, and the negro was confined in the jail of that county. The headline writers should be more careful in locating their sensations.

Petersburg is going in for public cleanliness and public ornamentation. Congratulations. Congratulations. We are doing something in that direction on this side of the river. It is getting to ue the fashion in Virginia, Heaven be praised. Cleanliness helps the body and nestheticism helps the soul. The two should go hand in hand.

Witte has been slammed out of the box and Goremykin serges forward to foe the slab. Catchy name to tack on the end of a college cheer, Goremykin

We think it was perfectly natural that the President's Standard Oll remarks should have wounded the feeling of J De Rocquefeller's Aldrich-in-law.

Zion City, now threatened with famine, can hardly help recalling just now that your authentic Elijahs could summon provender from the ravens,

an organization has got to be a very ace of clubs.

The open season for Standard Oil senators is on. Get next with a bung

Hunger is said to be "stalking about Zion City." It ought to be stayed.

Father Capon seems to be the John Paul Jones, of Russia.

Putting too fine a point on it-the toothpick factory.

It appears to have been an inhospitable

The fake club totters before the police-

Virginia is catching the investigation Showers come, but dust-heaps linger.

Good Knight.

A TALE OF TWO CITIES.

Glorious Gotham. In New York-Every forty seconds

omigrant arrives. Every three minutes some one is ar-

Every seven minutes there is a funeral Every thirteen minutes a pair get mar

Every forty-two minutes a new business firm starts up. Every forty-eight minutes a building

Every forty-eight minutes a ship leaves he harbor. Every fifty-one minutes a new build-

Every fifty-two seconds a passenger train arrives from some point outside the

Every one and three-quarter hours some one is killed by accident. Every seven hours some one falls in

exports of food, 15.8. Its proportions of on and off licenses weer respectively, 13.6 and 11.2.

The tramway passengers of the London The tramway passengers of the London County Council (from whose annual statistical abstract, published yesterday all those figures are taken) numbered in 160, 156,839,813. London General Omnibus passengers, 216,311,248 and London Road

Letters delivered in London in 1904, were 32.9 per cent, of the total of England and Wales, parcels 21.0, telegrams handed in 37.8, express deliveries, 70.1. Letters delivered in 1505, numbered

727,000,000, posteards 105,000,000; book packets, etc., 163,000,000, and telegrams handed in 28,000,000.

The gross valuation of London was 20.6. and its income tax value 21.3 of that of England and Wales.

Births in London in 1904 were 129.335, 130,900 in 1903; deaths.

against 69,029 marriages, 39,588; against 40,332. The ratable value in 1905 was £41,657,7066.

against £41,083,974 in 1004. Parliamentary electors totalled £21,180, against £12,569, and County Council electors 72,597, against 731,370.

Licensed premises numbered 10,379, against 10,702.

Outstanding loans were £61,285,596 in least Outstanding loans were £61,238,526 in 1904, against £49,910,219, in 1901.

There were 2,399 fatal accidents in 1904 against 2,477 in 1903.

The amount of meat, poultry, etc., de-livered at the Central Markets in 1904 was 8,219,385 cwt., against 8,318,312 in 1903.—London Mail.

In Cetober, 1677, the first London direc in october, for, the lift London direc-tory appeared under the fills of "A Col-lection of Names of Merchants Living in and about the City of London, care-fully collected, for the benefit of all, dealers that shall have occasion with my of them, directing them at the first sight of their names to the place of their oode." Recently at Sotheby's rooms a effect copy of this rare little book was old for \$90.—London Mail.

J. Henniker Heaton, the well known champion in the British Parliament of cheap postage, is now seeking to provide a telepione for every householder at a cost no greater than 24 cents a week.

Rhymes for To- Day

Hail, Gentle Sprinkle! [Respectfully dedicated to the City Water Wagon.]

WE dusted off the furniture at dawn,
We dusted off the dust of it at
noon,
And, observing that some more has set-

tled on.
We will dust again, I fancy, pretty soon.
Every time we ope the casement half ar

· inch, Blows a ton of pulvis through the aperture,
Which may seem to some a triffe—but
we'd rather sit and stiffe
Than pile in and scoop the pulvis from
the floor.

Sister Annie works much harder than sh

Merely picking up the dust, and so does

Ma,

Ma,

And we children gather lots of it—in short,

Everybody dusts at my house but Papa.

And we never get a rest—unless it rains—

And then, and well, we can not go out

doors: Yet a holiday's a fizzle if we do not catch a drizzle, And is not a thorough rest unless it

Merely Joking.

Through the Open Windows—"Spring is undoubtedly here." "Have you heard the nightingales at night?" "No, but I've heard the graphophones."—Houston Chronicia.

Of Course—Hicks: You say you called him all those objectionable names. But didn't he hit you in the face? Wicks: Oh, no. He is a professional prize-tighter.—Somerville Journal.

Now or Newer—"But why on earth did you marry him?" asked the friend. "Because," replied the ex-spinster, "there's no marrying in heaven, you know."—Chicago News.

Repeaters-Fredge Now that your an regardent is broken, are you going to make Clara send back your letters? George: Rather! I worked hard on those letter, and they're worth using again!— Illustrated Bits.

going to sell kisses at the church fair to help along the proceeds, ch? What will the kisses be worth? Katharine: Oh, I guess they'll be sold at their face value.—Columbus Dispatch.

Did His Best-"John Smith! the wife. "Here you've gone and gotten full." "Yesh, my dear, but I did it in a charitable cause." "What do you mean by that?" The saloon man is giving to-day's receipsh to San Francisco shufferers."—Houston Chronicle.

In 1950—America was grown phenome nally rich. Laborers occupied brown stone mansions. Still, we noted cabin dotting the landscape here and there "Log cabins for future statesmen to be born in," explained our host. Truly, the Americans overlook nothing.—Houston

The Jamestown Tower to Be Untouched.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.—If "M, M. T." the author of a communication in this morning's paper, had sought information from any well-informed source, had read any of the numerous descriptions of the proposed building, or knew anything of conditions at Jamestown, he (or she) would have been spared some entirely unnecessary anxiety.

Every one and three-quarter hours some one is killed by accident.

Every seven hours some one falls in business.

Every eight hours an attempt to kill some one is made.

Every eight and one-half hours some pair is divorced.

Every ten hours some one commits suicide.

Every two days some one is murdered.

Life's Unidentified Exchange.

London in Figures.

London's population (4,131,758 in 1991) is roughly fourteen per cent. of that of England and Wales, but London's proportion of burglaries in 1993 was 27, of roblery, 34, and of larceny, thirty-eight per cent. It had the due proportion of death sentences, but thirty per cent. or twice its share, of total convictions.

London's birth-rate, 13.9 per 1,000, was slightly below its share, while its illegitimate birth-rate was still less, 12.7 per 1,000. The death rate was 13.6, and the marriage rate, 15.4, was above its due as regards most municipal matters; reaching as high as 44.8 per cent. in respect of housing the working classes and 43.6 for the fire brigade.

London's share of allen immigrants was 57.4, against its due of fourteen per cent., while its share of houses was only 9.1. Its share of imports of food was 31.5 and exports of food, 15.8. Its proportions of on and off licenses weer respectively, 13.6 and of larcenses weer respectiv

allow, but these only permitted the erection of a most unsightly shed of unplainted boards and with a tarred-paper roof.

In 1963 the National Society of Colonial Dames became interested in doing something for Jameslown. At the May (1963) meeting of the Central Committee of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities (its executive body) a request was received that the Colonial Dames might be allowed to replace the necessary, but very ugly, shed by a handsome brick building, which would be at once a protection and a memorial. The Central Committee carefully considered the natter and unanimous consent was given. The preliminary plans offered by the Dames were then examined by the Jamestown Committee of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities and approved. Wide publicly was given to tills most generous offer through the preservation for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities had june 1993, the permission given by the Central Committee was unanimously affirmed, and a vote of thanks made to the Dames.

Of course, there is no picture or description of the old Jamestown church in existence, but when it is found that a protective building is absolutely necessary, and a most generous sister society offers to build one, good sense, as well as good taste, diciated that this building should, externally at least, be as much like the old building as possible. The architect, by a study of the foundations of the church at Jamestown, of the brickwork in the lower, of the malls, hinges, and least from the windows, which have been said, will not touch the lower.

Around the inside of the building will run a railing which will protect the foundations, tombs and chancel, instead of speaking of the Dames, and by implication of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities who understands conditions at Jamestown knows what is needed, and what the Dames are to do speaking of the Dames are to do seed the contraints and patriotic organization.

Versatile.

Madge: What became of that advanced girl who advocated the retirement of persons who had acquired a competency? Marjorie: She is lecturing now on the idle rich.—Puck.

J. D. EGGLESTON

Superintendent of Public Instruc tion Outlines Important Plan of Action.

LAY IT BEFORE STATE BOARD

Interesting Scheme Worked Out for Standard of Requirements and Distribution of Funds.

Superintendent of Public Instruction Jo-seph D. Eggleston, Jr., regards the bill appropriating \$60,000 for supplementing high school funds as one of the most im-portant passed at the recent session, and he is enthusiastic over carrying out its provisions.

provisions.

The distribution of the fund in such manner as will do most good to the greatest number is a perplexing matter and in this connection Mr. Eggleston said last

this connection Mr. Eggieston said last night:

"This is one of the most difficult matters that has ever confronted the State Board of Education. It is not too much to say that this measure, if wisely carried out, will mark an epoch in public education in the State. The response of the people to this offer to help has been amazing. There would be applications to the amount of \$200,000 if we had the money to meet that amount. As it is, we will have applications to the amount of \$100,000.

"At the meeting of the board on March 28th this High School matter received more attention than anything else, and a committee was appointed to draft a 'Standard of Requirements for Public High Schools and a Plan for the Proper Distribution of the Fund.'"

Lay Them Before Board. "The standard and plans outlined below vill be submitted to the State Board of Education when it meets between how and June 1st. This outline is not final. it goes, go as far as practicable, and grow into something larger in a few years. Let all interested in this subject

remember that this is only a beginning, not a finality. Let them also remember not a finality. Let them also remember that we must consider at least two classes of students; those who wish to go to college and those who, from the High School, must enter their lifework at once. "If our dreams can be realized our colleges and normals will in a few years be crowded to their doors. Virginia is blessed with institutions of a high order, These institutions and, the public may be accepted that the State Board of These institutions and, the public may rest assured that the State Board of Education will make the public High

Schools thorough. "One word for the superintendents and trustees, and I am done. As there is so little money to be distributed in the next two years (only \$50,000 a year), it will be two years (only \$50,000 a year), it will be most helpful if the local school authorities are very careful to recommend to the State Board their first and second choice as to the best place for the location of high schools in each county. We cannot now help high schools in each school district. I doubt if we will ever be able to do this in every county. Local school authorities should, therefore, with the utmost care and conscientiousness. consider the best interests of their county and recommend accordingly."

The Standard.

The Standard. Below is the standard of requirements for high schools and a plan for the dis-

tribution of the fund:
A school whose course of study
forms to the following standard she forms to the location and shall be known as a high school of the first, second or called as a high school of the niet, number third grade, according to the number sessions of at least eight months, devo sessions of at least eight months, high school work and sessions of at teast eight flowers as such review of grammar school but as may be necessary. A school the four years' work as outlined shall be called a first grade high a school doing the the first, second to the state of the second doing the

be called a second grade high school; a school doing the first and second years' work as outlined below shall be called a third grade high school. Course of Study.

First year:
Mathematics—5 periods a week—A/Mayean arithmetic, celmentary algebra to quadratics.
Science—3 periods a week—Physical

Science—3 periods a week—Ancient his-geography.
History—3 periods a week—Ancient his-tory or history of Greece and Rome.
English—5 periods a week—Composition and grammar, classics.

week—First-year and grammar, classics.
Latin-5 periods a week-First-year
Latin.
Second Year:

atics-5 periods a week-Algebra pieted. ienco-3 periods a week-Elementary culture, or lessons in botany and

agriculture, or Jessons in bottly and zoology.

History—3 periods a week—Medleval and modern history; or history of England, with special emphasis on points bearing on American history.

English—5 periods a week—Hhetoric and composition; classics.

Latin—5 periods a week—Four Books of Caesar; or Virl Romae, and two books of Caesar; or Nepos (seven Lives), and two books of Caesar; grammar and composition.

Note,—in a third grade high school, United States History may be substituted

Note,—in a third grade high school, United States History may be substituted for Medieval and Modern History or Eng-lish History. If time permits, drawing should be given two periods a week each

Third year: Mathematics—five periods a week—Plain geometry, Science—three periods a week—Elements

of physics; or elementary chemistry and elementary agriculture. Manual training—two periods a week—

Manual training or drawing.
History-three periods a week-In a se-

SICK HEADACHE



Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They

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Breuktood

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PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

"Save for my daily range Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ, I might despair."-Tennyson

The International Sunday-School Lesson.

The REV. DAVIS W. CLARK, D. D., Editor, Cincinnati.

Second Quarter, Lesson VI. Matthew 13:24-30; 30-43. May 6, 1906. The Parable of the Tares.

It is true yet in a sense that a parable Jesus does not speak to the world. Itis whole system is a dark saying to the human mind calurally. Open eye, attentive ear, understanding heart, alone apprehend His meaning. There is need of moral earnestness which cries; it is to be the meaning to the meaning that the state of the state of the meaning that the state of the stat alone apprehend His meaning. There is need of moral earnestness which cries; "Explain to us the parable." • • • The parable of the wheat and tares is fundamental. It has been called a "brief and simple moral history of the world." It contains "the ground question of the philosophy of all times relating to the origin of cvil." • • • The parable asserts that there is no existence of good or eveil in this world apart from personality. Moral qualities have human souls as their only sphere. Virtue and sin root and bring forth fruit in men. Thus Jesus says: "The good seed are the children of the kingdom, but the tares are the children of the wicked one. "Those who with the docility of children have come to Jesus, the learn of Him and have His kingdom set up within, have become the wheat with which the Lord has, sown the earth. So the tares are the children of the wicked one. Evil roots itself in human souls. • • As we look out and see a thousand million growing together as wheat and tares in this vast field, this age-long antagonism, this dread and poisonous admixture, we exclaim in language of the servasts of the householder, "Didst thou not sow good seed? From when hath it tares?" Jesus dismisses this purely speculative question with the declaration, "An enemy hath done this." After a thousand cycliumen have been written on the origin of evil, we shall just know 2s much of it as Christ has told us here. Sin is here. Its deadly effects are apparent. The question is not so much, "How did sin get into the world?" as, "How may we get it out of the world?" as, "How may we get into the world?" as, "How may we get in out of the world?" usus chulten maked world. "Let both grow!" What rivers Explain to us the parable get into the world?" as, "How may we get it out of the world?" Jesus cautions the disciples against an attempted mechanical and forcible purification of the world. "Let both grow!" What rivers or blood would have remained unshed had the Church always been guided by life teaching of this parable! "The present is a probationary period in which change of character is possible. As St. Augustine suggests, "Those who are tares to-day may be wheat to-morrow." Again the opportunity is afforded to prove one's goodness genuine by steadfastuess. As Daub affirms. "The enemy can put into the wheat the tendency to become tares. Only at the end of one's probation, when full proof of goodness or budiness is made, can a final separation be effected. This will be done by the hand of Omnipotence, guided by unerring wisdom. "The general judgment is the official aemouncement. in the court of heaven and to the intelligences of the universe, of the destiny each soul has

made for itself in its probationary state,

* * Then shall the, righteous shine
forth as if up to that time they had bee
under a cloud in their present unavoidable association with the evil

The Teacher's Lantern.

The Teacher's Lantern,

This world is Jesus' own field. He has never relinquished or allenated His claim. He holds it by irple tenure-creation, preservation, redemption. * * * Twenty, centuries have had reason to be grateful for the carnestness of the spostles which extracted from Jesus the key to this fundamental parable. * * * The demand for a perfect Church on earth is uaphilosophical. The effort to produce one by hasty and arbitrary means leads to persecution. A relative goodness only can be attained in the present probationary state, * * Some are offended because of this unavoidable mixture of good and evil in the Church. The servants of the householder were not ke affected. They, did not desert him because His field contained both wheat and tares. * * * The sorting time comes later. But it comes! After sinners have inveterately resisted grace which would have converted them from tares to wheat, they will be removed. * * After the Christian has resisted temptation, arising from the mixed condition of the world and the proximity of the lares, and proven the intelligence and persistence of his choice, he shall be gathered as wheat into the bard.

Christian Endeavor, Epworth League and B. Y. P. U. Topic

Matt. 13:24-30. May 6, 1906. Among the Wheat Are the Tares, Where Am I? (Consecration Meeting.)

tion Meeting.)

Jesus' use of the common things to explain the uncommon is one of His characteristics as a teacher. Perhaps His Parable of the Wheat and the Tares is the most remarkable instance. Sowing wheat is an ever-recurring process, it is one which produces the breadstuff, the very sustenance of human life. Unusual permanence and dignity consequently attaches to the teachins. The essence of the parable is the assertion that there is no existence of good or evil apart from personality. Virtue and six root and bring forth fruit in menthus Jesus says, "The good seed are the children of the wicked one." The question about the origin of evil is speculative. The question is not so much. "How did sin get in?" as, "How shall we get sin out?" Those who are tares may become wheat. This is the miracle of Stace. A perception clear, or approximately so, of character and conduct which would be pleasing to God, followed by a resolute choice of it, is the beginning of the divine Process commonly called "conversion." It is a never-ending process. As one advances his ideal changes.

cond grade high school, American history and civil government shall be

English-five periods a week-Rhetoric,

English—live periods a week—Rheteric history or Englis hilterature, classics.

Any one of the following languages, five periods a week:

(a) Latin—Four orations of Cicero, (a) Latin—Four orations of Cicero, grammar and composition.
b) German—Grammar and composition,

easy reading.

c) Prench—Grammar and composition, cesy reading.

In high schools having two teachers, other subjects may be added if it can be done without neglect of required sub-

i, urth year; three periods a week-

Fourth year:
Mathematics—three periods a weekSolid geometry.
Manual training—two periods a weekmanual training or drawing.
Science—three periods a week—Elements
of chemistry, or science of agriculture.
History—three periods a week—United
States history, reviewed, or civil govern-

ment. English-five periods a week-composi

history of American literature, Any one of the following languages,

Any one of the Table of Yergil, grammer and composition.

(b) German—Grammar review and syntax, German classics.

(c) French—Grammar review and syntax of the Composition of the Composi

tax, French classics.
Note.—This course is limited to leading subjects. It is supposed that the teacher will find time for vocal music and physical culture. In all cases of electives, the teacher will exercise the controlling influence. In addition to the register course of the controlling influence. ular course, provision must be made in each year of the high school for moral instruction.

Distribution.

Distribution.

First and second grade high schools shall receive three hundred dollars, except that a joint county or district high school may receive an amount not to exceed four hundred dollars.

Third grade high schools shall receive two hundred and fifty dollars.

Requirements necessary to receive moneys from the high school fund:
First—The district or districts shall expend for high school purposes an amount at least equal to that contributed from the State high school fund.

Second—The course of study shall conform to the outline given above.

Third—The high school shall be maintained at least eight months in the year.
Fourth—Schools receiving three hundred dollars or more shall have at least two teachers, devoting their whole time to the high school work. But where the departmental system is used, time equal to the full work of two teachers and such scholars shall give either three or

four years of the high school course.

Fifth—Schools receiving two hundred and fity dollars shall have at least one teacher devoting his whole time to the high school work, and such school shall give the first and second years of the prescribed high school course.

Sixth—High school established under this law shall be inspected at least once in each year by the school examiner or by some competent person delegated by the State Board of Education, who shall make to sald board a careful report in

make to said board a careful report in

writing of the school.
Seventh—A first grade high school must
maintain an average attendance of not
less than fifteen. A second grade high
school must maintain an average attendance of not less than ten. A third grade
high school must maintain an average
attendance of not less than five.

ASSAULT CASE TO-DAY. Negro Battaile Will Be Taken to

Negro Battaile Will Be Taken to Ying George.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

FREDERICKSBURG. VA. May 3.—Captain M. B. Rowe, Company L. Seventieth Regiment, Virginia volunteers, of this city, received yesterday afternoon a telegram from Governor Swanson, thanking him for his promptness and efficient action in taking his company to King George Courthouse and bring-ting Gabriel Battaile (colored) to this city for safekeeping. The negro is now in Jail here, He was indicted by the grand jury in King George Court to-day, and will be taken to-morrow morning. King George Courthouse for Captain Lattaile is charged with assaulting Missing Rogers, daughters of Mr. Rudolph Rogers, of King George.

Richmonders in New York.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
NEW YORK, May 3.—St. Denls, R. P. Schmidt and wife; Netherland, R. Y. Uarys; Marlborough, C. T. Williams, J. E. Edwards and wife; Grand, J. W. Hopkins and wife; Imperial, H. S. Binswanger.

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